

"THE KEYS OF THE CITY."

Mr. Marks Seems to Have Been Presented With Them.

He Flourishes a Bunch Containing Twenty-one.

Each of Which Unlocks the Door to a Topeka Joint.

HOUSE ELECTRIFIED

By Representative Marks' Revelations on the Subject.

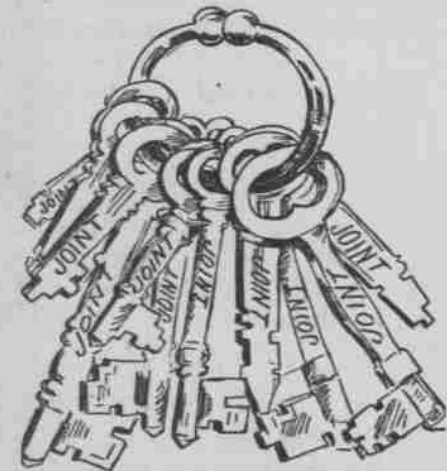
But How is This, Didn't the Christian Endeavorers

Just Get Through Thanking the Authorities For

CLOSING THE JOINTS?

Were These Young People Imposed Upon?

Something to Do Besides Squeezing Slot Machines.



THE KEYS OF THE CITY.

Prohibition had an inning in the house yesterday afternoon. It came under the bill introduced by Marks of Jefferson, repealing the Murray law, and before the inning was out the author of the measure and Fairchild of Kingman, the big Populist leader, had taken several falls out of Topeka's recognized reputation as a city of law and order.

When the bill was read Fairchild offered as a substitute the old Murray law, which differs from the Murray law as now on the statute books, by providing in the section relating to penalty that a judge should impose a fine "or" imprisonment or both, instead of a fine "and" imprisonment.

Larimer of Shawnee at once asked that the substitute be printed and placed on the desks of the members before they were called upon to consider it. Cubbison of Wyandotte explained that it was the old Murray law and that the only change was the substitution of the word "or" for "and," and said he did not think the printing of the substitute necessary. Larimer insisted on the printing of the substitute and Fairchild took the floor.

He accused the gentleman from Shawnee of attempting to delay proceedings by insisting on the printing of the substitute, intimated that he was a crank on the question of prohibition and said he represented a city that had more "joints" within its limits than Sedgewick county.

"If the gentleman from Shawnee opposes this substitute," said he, "he opposes it because he hasn't enough confidence in his district judge to allow him discretionary power. I realize that as a crime the right of the prohibition element to allow even discretionary power in whisky cases, I realize that the average sentiment of the prohibition element in this state is to place a lot of poor devils in jail as a punishment for the community and allow the wealthier class of violators to go without prosecution of any kind. This is the sentiment, says to a judge that he may impose a fine or imprisonment, or both, but it gives him power to show mercy where he thinks it is deserved."

Marks of Jefferson jumped to his feet as soon as Fairchild sat down and secured recognition. He seemed to have caught the idea of berating Topeka from the gentleman from Kingman, and before speaking in favor of his bill as introduced, he turned his attention to the capital city.

Holding up in one hand a bunch of keys and jingling them together, he said:

"Gentlemen, every key on this ring, and there are 21 of them, is a key to a joint in the city of Topeka. There are no more foul, more filthy or more low down joints in any city in the country than there are in the city of Topeka. You can search the city up a stairway without running across a single one that can't go down a cellarway without running into them.

"Were you hunting for them when you ran against them?" called some one from the Republican side.

"Yes, I was hunting for them," retorted Marks, and then continuing he said: "The prohibitory law now upon our statute books is not enforced in either the letter or the spirit. I dare say there has not been a legal sale of liquor in any drug store in Topeka or in any drug store in any city of the state for a long time. Because the law says a man shall hold up his right hand and swear that the liquor is needed for medicinal or mechanical purposes. If he is required to do anything at all it is simply to sign the book of liquor sales. I am in favor of the absolute home rule in the matter of the sale of liquor, and I am asking you to do it to give the

counties and little towns this home rule. The Murray law is a failure and the old Murray law proposed a substitute was also a failure when in force. As Larimer had been waiting impatiently for Marks to end and as soon as he stopped talking, shouted for recognition. He secured it and looking in such direction of the gentleman from Kingman, said:

"I asked that the substitute proposed for this bill be printed because I want



Representative Marks Displays Keys of Twenty-one Topeka Joints to Members of the House.

ed to see what I was expected to vote on. The gentleman from Kingman told us in the start what this substitute was, but I want to say that the conduct of the gentleman from Kingman on the floor of this house has been such that I refuse to take his word for anything. In reference to what he and the gentleman from Jefferson said about the joints in this city I want to say that if there are as many infamous places as they claim, the legislators who come to Topeka and frequent them are responsible. It is only persons who go to such places who can carry keys. I couldn't secure a key to any joint in this city because I won't buy the stuff for sale and at the bottom of every stairway he goes down he is traversing the stairways that lead to damnation and had better repent. I have no excuse to offer for the conditions in this city, but I believe there are many gentlemen here who will bear me out when I say that conditions are not as bad as the gentleman from Kingman and the gentleman from Jefferson would have you believe.

In concluding Larimer protested that the proposed substitute should be printed and made a motion to that end. The motion was put and carried, and the bill allowed to go over on the calendar until today when the substitute will be ready.

It is temporarily disposing of the bill in this way the house at 5:30 o'clock took a recess until 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

MORE JOINTS TODAY

In Topeka Than There Were Two Years Ago, Says Representative Marks.

"Doc" Marks of Jefferson county was not joking when he said he knew every one of the 21 keys he held up before the house of representatives yesterday afternoon. He said he had found that number at least by just dropping into the places to take a glass of beer or a drink of whisky with friends, and he said he only knows how many more a man would find if he started out to hunt them.

Of course that wasn't altogether thick in Topeka, and then everybody was howling that it was because of the metropolitan police law. Last July the Populist convention suspended the metropolitan police law, and when I came back here this time I had considerable curiosity to see what the conditions are. Of course that wasn't altogether thick in Topeka, and then everybody was howling that it was because of the metropolitan police law. Last July the Populist convention suspended the metropolitan police law, and when I came back here this time I had considerable curiosity to see what the conditions are.

Of course that wasn't altogether thick in Topeka, and then everybody was howling that it was because of the metropolitan police law. Last July the Populist convention suspended the metropolitan police law, and when I came back here this time I had considerable curiosity to see what the conditions are. Of course that wasn't altogether thick in Topeka, and then everybody was howling that it was because of the metropolitan police law. Last July the Populist convention suspended the metropolitan police law, and when I came back here this time I had considerable curiosity to see what the conditions are.

A WORLD'S FAIR

Scheduled for San Francisco in the Year 1901.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—At a meeting of citizens today it was decided to hold an international exposition in San Francisco in 1901, opening in June. Appropriations will be asked for from the city, state and nation. It is expected to lay the corner stone of the administration building on September 8, 1900.

ROLAND REED FINED.

For Fighting With the Property Man at a Theater.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 5.—Roland Reed, the actor, was arraigned before Justice Donahue, today, charged with committing an assault on Roger Howell, the property man at the Newbit theater. He was fined \$12.50 and costs, which he paid.

Four Loan Companies United.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 5.—Four of the largest loan companies in Canada, the Canada Loan Company, the Western Loan Company, the London & Ontario Loan Company and the Western Loan Company, decided to consolidate and form one company. The new company will have a combined paid up capital of \$500,000 and reserve of \$250,000, with assets of about \$1,000,000.

MORE WAR.

Serious Aspect of the Situation in Philippines.

Aguinaldo Goes to Iloilo to Head the Insurgents

IN THEIR REBELLION

Against the American Troops

Stationed There.

News of This Move Comes From Paris.

Paris, Jan. 5.—An official telegram received by the Philippine junta here, dated Manila, Jan. 4, says that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo at the request of the insurgents there, to place himself at their head with the view of their possible fighting with the Americans.

The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Philippine cabinet with facts as to their antecedents. The following have accepted office:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini.

Minister of the interior—Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to Manila from Hong Kong by Rear Admiral Dewey.

Minister of war—Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, the president of the so-called Philippine government and a leader of the insurrection from the beginning. He is described as a large land owner of Cavite.

Minister of finance—Gen. Trias, a clergyman of Aguinaldo.

Minister of public works—Gregorio Gonzaga, a lawyer, until recently the Philippine agent at Hong Kong, and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Vizayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, all of its members being pledged, according to these advisers, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippines. A number of the Philippine junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away but "left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo."

The Philippine who furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest dispatches declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops, the whole Philippines will resist by force of arms.

Senator Tamm who has been appointed Philippine agent at Paris and London, is expected to arrive here shortly.

The members of the junta assert that the new cabinet will bring forward the "most energetic policy."

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The government has telegraphed to the Spanish naval commander at Manila to have no boats to Balabac, one of the Philippine islands, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, to seek the Spanish prisoners and the government has also ordered General Rios to take further steps to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners and to remind the rebels that the Spanish government will release the deposed Filipinos.

THE TROUBLE AT SANTIAGO

About the Centralization of Customs Receipts at Havana.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 5.—The explanation of the war department at Washington of its intentions regarding the different ports in Cuba to Havana, is met here by statements from the Cuban side that the plan is to have the one adopted by the Spaniards, which regulations on Havana obtained less than 6 per cent of what the requisition called for. The Cuban side says that the Spaniards are anxious to maintain the same system of centralization of funds that was in force before the American occupation.

Dr. Castillo and Mayor Bacardi have proved true in this crisis and have urged the citizens to remain loyal to the United States and to the United States army.

Gen. Wood, accompanied by his aide de camp, Lieut. Hanna and Dr. Castillo, representing the merchants and business men of this city, left here for Cuba today on board the United States transport Mississippi. They were accompanied by a large number of Cuban citizens and during their passage down Martin's river to the city, the municipal band preceded Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by the mayor and his staff and a large number of Cuban citizens and during their passage down Martin's river to the city, the municipal band preceded Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by the mayor and his staff and a large number of Cuban citizens.

FACTS ABOUT THE MAINE.

A Havana Editor Says He Will Present Them Shortly.

Havana, Jan. 5.—Senator Ricardo Arana y Hernandez, editor of El Reconcentrador, issued today a third attack upon his old enemy, "Seacabras" Breales, whom he calls "the traitor of the United States." He says that Breales was in Spain about two weeks ago. The installment of the story that far have been devoted to the alleged felonies of Breales. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as in due time they will get the facts regarding the Maine explosion. He describes his proof as "largely moral."

ONE MORE COAT GONE.

School Board Takes Action to Stop the Stealing at School Houses.

The school board took immediate measures to stop the pilfering in the cloak rooms of the city schools, but it will be some time before the cloaks and wraps can be put under lock and key. Yesterday afternoon another coat was stolen from the cloak room at Jackson school. Very few of the thefts are reported to the school board but enough have come to their notice to warrant the fitting up of suitable places for the cloaks.

Promise of Snow.

The forecast as sent out by the weather bureau evades the question of temperature and says: "partly cloudy tonight and Friday, except possible snow in southeast portion tonight and early Friday morning." Weather Observer T. B. Jennings does not anticipate colder weather soon. The temperature today has been hovering around 14 above, with but little wind.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—For Kansas: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, except possibly snow in southeast portion tonight or Friday morning; easterly winds.

OMAHA WATERWORKS.

Decree of Sale is Confirmed by the U. S. Court.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—The United States court of appeals in the case of the American Waterworks Company of Illinois against the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, the former being the appellants, affirmed the finding of the lower courts. The defendants brought suit to foreclose a mortgage on a waterworks plant at Omaha and a decree was given in the district court of Nebraska ordering the foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged property and the distribution of the proceeds among the mortgage bondholders. An appeal was taken March 16, 1896, and the decree was affirmed.

After the return of the case to the lower court a sale was made of the mortgaged property May 20, 1896. The property was sold to the Farmers' Loan & Trust company as trustee for certain mortgage bondholders, who held bonds to the amount of \$3,554,000. The property was sold for \$4,009,500; \$140,555 more than the total mortgage indebtedness.

The appellants filed exceptions and made three motions to vacate the sale and the decree. The court, however, refused to do so, alleging that the purchasers' bid had not been duly performed.

A LOBBY THERE.

Said to Be Fighting the Breidenthal Bill With \$30,000.

The banking lobby opposing the Breidenthal bill, which passed the senate yesterday and was taken up by the house this morning, has been particularly active among the members of the house today. C. Q. Chandler, a nephew of "Doc" Woods of the Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, who is in the banking business at Medicine Lodge, is at the head of the lobby. He has been here since the opening of the special session.

There are rumors widely current at the state house today of inducements offered by the lobby for opposition to the bill. It is said that at the opening of the session the lobby had at its back a fund of \$30,000, but whether this has diminished or not no one attempts to state. The supporters of the bill will watch closely the vote on the measure this afternoon, and no matter how blameless may be the Populist members opposing it, if any, and it is pretty certain that there will be some, criticism from the friends of the bill will be an almost certain consequence.

TO ENTER CHICAGO.

The Pittsburg & Gulf Going in Over Its Own Track.

New York, Jan. 5.—President A. E. Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad said today:

"Our road will be in Chicago within four months. 'By the Altou route?' was asked. 'Oh, no; by our own line,' answered Mr. Stillwell. 'We have been connecting all the Port Arthur lines and by building 60 miles of road we shall have a direct route into Chicago.'"

"An short as the Altou?" was asked. "The shortest, but not the best," was the answer. "We have been connecting all the Port Arthur lines and by building 60 miles of road we shall have a direct route into Chicago.""

"The Cassin bill is an exact counterpart of the Ryan bill, creating a state society of miners, and its substance was at first a part of that bill, but later it was decided to make it a separate measure."

Pending the final vote on the bill, the bill introduced by Johnson of Nemaha providing for the election of city assessors and city attorneys in cities of the second class, was taken up and passed by a vote of 74 to 14. The bill now goes to the senate.

By this time a number of absent members had been brought in by the sergeants-at-arms, and the final roll on the Cassin bill was called. It resulted in 69 votes for its passage and 33 against. The bill was declared passed and will be messaged to the senate tomorrow.

IT IS DEAD.

Gov. Leedy Signs the Bill Killing the Metropolitan Police Law.

Governor Leedy this morning signed the Fairchild bill repealing the metropolitan police law and the Welles bill establishing a court of common pleas at Galena and Pittsburg.

FACTS ABOUT THE MAINE.

A Havana Editor Says He Will Present Them Shortly.

Havana, Jan. 5.—Senator Ricardo Arana y Hernandez, editor of El Reconcentrador, issued today a third attack upon his old enemy, "Seacabras" Breales, whom he calls "the traitor of the United States." He says that Breales was in Spain about two weeks ago. The installment of the story that far have been devoted to the alleged felonies of Breales. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as in due time they will get the facts regarding the Maine explosion. He describes his proof as "largely moral."

ONE MORE COAT GONE.

School Board Takes Action to Stop the Stealing at School Houses.

The school board took immediate measures to stop the pilfering in the cloak rooms of the city schools, but it will be some time before the cloaks and wraps can be put under lock and key. Yesterday afternoon another coat was stolen from the cloak room at Jackson school. Very few of the thefts are reported to the school board but enough have come to their notice to warrant the fitting up of suitable places for the cloaks.

Promise of Snow.

The forecast as sent out by the weather bureau evades the question of temperature and says: "partly cloudy tonight and Friday, except possible snow in southeast portion tonight and early Friday morning." Weather Observer T. B. Jennings does not anticipate colder weather soon. The temperature today has been hovering around 14 above, with but little wind.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—For Kansas: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, except possibly snow in southeast portion tonight or Friday morning; easterly winds.

A NEW SOCIETY.

State Society of Labor and Industry Provided For.

Similar to the State Society of Agriculture.

BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Secretary Bush's Bill Against Wildcat Corporations

Provides For "Charter Board"—Charter to Cost \$25.

The house showed increased activity by meeting an hour earlier this morning. Up to today the hour of convening since the special session opened has been 10 o'clock, but this morning Speaker Street called the house to order at 9 o'clock.

Representative Wallace of Graham county, an ordained minister, acted as chaplain this morning, and in his prayer asked the Lord to turn his attention to the new state officers and new legislators who were about entering on their duties, and guide them in the paths of righteousness. Mr. Wallace is a Populist.

At the opening of the session the Cassin bill creating a state society of labor and industry, which was read for the third time before the adjournment last night, was taken up and the roll called on its final passage. Larimer of Shawnee and Marks of Jefferson, who were so widely apart on the prohibitory question yesterday afternoon, were together in opposing the Cassin measure this morning. Both stated that the bill imposed a greater expense on the state than the present labor commissioner law.

The first roll call resulted in but 48 votes being cast in favor of the bill. A call of the house was demanded by Brown of Pratt, and the second roll

call increased the number to 61, two less than the constitutional majority. Warrants were then issued for the absentees, and the call of the house terminated on motion of Hackney of Sumner.

The Cassin bill is an exact counterpart of the Ryan bill, creating a state society of miners, and its substance was at first a part of that bill, but later it was decided to make it a separate measure. Pending the final vote on the bill, the bill introduced by Johnson of Nemaha providing for the election of city assessors and city attorneys in cities of the second class, was taken up and passed by a vote of 74 to 14. The bill now goes to the senate.

By this time a number of absent members had been brought in by the sergeants-at-arms, and the final roll on the Cassin bill was called. It resulted in 69 votes for its passage and 33 against. The bill was declared passed and will be messaged to the senate tomorrow.

Representative Dingus, speaking on the Cassin bill, said: "Our opposition I desire to be heard but briefly."

"The Cassin bill is an exact counterpart of the Ryan bill, creating a state society of miners, and its substance was at first a part of that bill, but later it was decided to make it a separate measure."

Pending the final vote on the bill, the bill introduced by Johnson of Nemaha providing for the election of city assessors and city attorneys in cities of the second class, was taken up and passed by a vote of 74 to 14. The bill now goes to the senate.

By this time a number of absent members had been brought in by the sergeants-at-arms, and the final roll on the Cassin bill was called. It resulted in 69 votes for its passage and 33 against. The bill was declared passed and will be messaged to the senate tomorrow.

The passage of two unimportant bills followed. One by Johnson of Nemaha, providing that the election of city assessors and city attorneys in cities of the second class shall be decided by lot, and the other, by Wehrle of Seward, legalizes certain tax sales by the officers of Seward county for the years 1897 and 1898.

Gray of Lyon called up his bill establishing a state society of insurance, and asked that it be advanced to third reading, subject to amendment and debate. Hackney of Sumner moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

"Oh, set some time for its consideration," said Gray.

"What do you say to January 12?" This "riled" the gentleman from Lyon. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I am getting tired of some members of this house occupying the floor continually and opposing every measure not their own. I have stood loyally by this house in every good measure that has come before it and I believe I have my rights here as well as any other man. I am opposed to this gag rule and I am tired of listening to the harangues of the gentleman from Sumner. This bill has a great many supporters all over the state who are in favor of a state fire insurance department, and I hope this house will give the measure consideration."

"I don't believe the members of the house are ready to take up this question at this time," said Hackney, "and I renew my motion to postpone."

The motion was put and lost. Gray's motion to place the bill on third reading was then submitted and carried and the bill placed on third reading.

Breidenthal Banking Bill.

Barkley of Elk, here called up the Breidenthal banking bill and asked that it be placed on third reading. Eli Williams, the McPherson banker, who has a knife up his sleeve for the measure, of Logan, objected to the bill, stating that it would conflict with the law governing the state treasurer, as the law provides that he shall loan out some of the funds placed in his charge, and the bill provides that he shall loan out on application of state banks the guarantee fund of the state banks.

"I believe in the principles of the bill," said he, "but I don't believe of forcing the state treasurer into the banking business."

Barkley of Elk replied to Barker. He

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

the bill in thirty minutes," said the gentleman from Elk.

"I suggest that it be provided that the final vote on this bill be not taken earlier than 3 o'clock this afternoon," said Stuart of Doniphan.

This suggestion was favored and formally made an amendment to the motion of Barkley placing the bill on third reading.

Wanted to Put Breidenthal Out.

While the pages were distributing copies of the bill Bank Commissioner Breidenthal was holding a small caucus of Populist members in the rear of the hall. With a view of shutting the bank commissioner out of the hall, Larimer of Shawnee moved to clear the floor of the house.

"I would suggest" that through



Representative Keefe, speaking on the coal mining bill, said he had been written by the warden of the state penitentiary which I desire to have read."

courtesy to the bank commissioner, he excepted," said Cubbison of Wyandotte.

"Of course," "To be sure," shouted Populist members.

"One lobby should not be allowed to remain while another is shut out," shouted Larimer.

The speaker pro tem disregarded the voice of the gentleman from Shawnee and put the motion to clear the floor of the house. A division was called for by Larimer after the "aye" and "nay" vote, but as soon as he saw the Populists voting solid for the motion, he promptly suspended the speaker and the withdrawal of his motion. Weiler declared it too late and called for the sergeant-at-arms to clear the floor with the exception of Breidenthal, who he declared, was a state officer and entitled to stay.

meanwhile made one more effort. He called attention to the rule providing that no person interested in a bill should be allowed to remain on the floor during its consideration.

"Mr. Breidenthal is no more interested than anyone else," said the speaker pro tem. "The gentleman is out of order."

By this time the floor of the house had been cleared of all outsiders except Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, and the reading of the bill was commenced.

It was read for the last time. It dealt with the supervision of the insurance commission, where any citizen of the state can insure property and fire insurance companies. The bill provided that premiums shall be levied and collected the same as taxes and that until sufficient premiums are collected to pay the cost of the insurance, the state shall be liable for the cost of the insurance.

On the final roll call a number of Populists voted against the measure on the ground that it was not definite enough to successfully carry out a business loss prevention scheme. It stood 47 for and 49 against, and the bill was declared lost.

Debating Over the Bill.

Hackney of Sumner proposed the first amendment to the bill striking out the word "guarantee" and substituting "fund" at the end of the first section. This is in reference to the contribution of one-eighth of one per cent by the banks to the "guarantee fund," and the words are vital to other sections of the bill.

The strongest opposition offered to this amendment came from Fitzgerald of Ford, the Republican leader. "You might as well strike out the enacting clause," he said, "as to strike out this amendment," said he. "Unquestionably this bill is along the line that the people of this state and this country have been clamoring for for a long time, a century, and I hope this amendment will not prevail."

On the vote, the motion to amend the section was voted down.

Williams of McPherson objected to securing the "guarantee fund" by county, municipal or school district bonds, as provided in the bill as it came from the senate in addition to United States and state bonds. He declared that county, municipal and school district bonds are poor security. Cubbison of Wyandotte took the same view, and declared that the state treasurer should be authorized to strike out the municipal and school district bonds.